IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicants:	James S. HISCOCK *et al.*		
Ser. No.:	09/635,275	**Art Unit:**	2151
Filed:	August 9, 2000	**Examiner:**	K.Q. Dinh
Re:	SELF SERVICE DATA INTERFACE		

June 24, 2009
Marlborough, MA 01752

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Dear Sir:

This Appeal Brief is in furtherance of the "Notice of Appeal" filed November 24, 2008. The fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a) and (b), and a Petition for a Four Month Extension of Time (pursuant to 37 C.F.R § 1.136), are provided in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

3Com Corporation -- a Delaware corporation formerly headquartered at 5400 Bayfront Plaza, Santa Clara, California 95052, and now headquartered at 350 Campus Drive, Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752 -- is the real party in interest by virtue of an assignment from the applicants James Hiscock, Kiwon Chang, Myles Kimmitt, and Floyd Backes. The assignment was executed by Floyd Backes on July 25, 2000; and by the others, on July 17, 2000. The assignment was recorded at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on August 9, 2000, at Reel 011062, Frame 0173.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 21 to 25 and 27 to 30 are pending in this application.

Claims 21 to 25 and 27 to 30 were finally rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in an Office Action mailed May 22, 2008. On Monday, November 24, 2008, appellants filed a "Notice of Appeal" pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.191 together with a "Petition for a 3-Month Extension of Time".

The subject Application, as originally filed on August 9, 2000, set forth twenty claims (*i.e.*, claims 1 to 20). Claim 1 was amended in an Amendment filed June 23, 2004. All twenty claims were canceled, and new claims 21 to 31 added, in an Amendment filed (together with a Request for Continuing Examination) on January 6, 2005. Claim 21 was amended in an Amendment filed November 14, 2005. Claim 21 was again amended in an Amendment filed (together with a Request for Continuing Examination) on April 20, 2006. Claim 21 was amended a third time in an Amendment filed April 20, 2006. Claim 21 was amended a fourth time, and claims 26 and 31 canceled in an Amendment filed (together with a Request for Continuing Examination) on July 19, 2007. Claim 21 was amended a fifth time, together with claims 22 to 25 and 27 to 30 in an Amendment filed February 11, 2008. No other amendments or cancellations have been requested and/or entered.

A clean copy of claims 21 to 25 and 27 to 30, as they currently stand, is provided in the "Claims Appendix", *infra*. The claims are double-spaced in accordance with MPEP § 1205.02.

Appellant appeals the FINAL rejection of claim 21.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There are no "Amendments after Final".

V. TECHNOLOGY SUMMARY

A. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention provides a "wall-mountable" data interface (*cf.*, a data jack) between users' personal data devices and a data infrastructure that facilitates the openness and ease of use of the data infrastructure. (Page 6, line 16 to 22; page 2, lines 2 to 7). In particular, the "wall-mountable data interface" has -- all contained within its common "enclosure" -- a "user-side communication interface", an "infrastructure-side communication interface", and a "data interface management processor". (Page 7, line 27 to page 8, line 1; page 6, lines 20 to 21). Logically-interposed between the communication interfaces, the "data interface management processor" is operative to inform a user of a personal data device (PDD) of the communicative connection(s) of that device to other computer resources through said data interface, as well as services available through said resources, thereby enabling user self-service activities. (Page 7, line 30 to page 8, line 12; page 2, lines 22 to 29). In particular, the "data interface management processor" is operative to provide information to the PDD (a) about at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections between the PDD and the user-side communication interface, (b) about a communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and at least one of the plurality of computer resources, and (c) about services available from the plurality of computer resources. (Page 2, lines 8 to 21).

B. SUMMARY OF THE CITED ART REFERENCES

Two cited art references are involved: The Vanucci reference (U.S. Pat. No. 5,459,727) and the Ying reference (U.S. Pat. No. 6,757,521).

The Vanucci reference – the examiner's primary reference -- is directed to a comparatively large PBX system comprising multiple telephones, wherein the only pertinent mention of data jacks is a non-descriptive reference to the existence of "redundant jacks in each room" in an exemplary installation. (Col. 3, line 18).

The Ying reference – a secondary reference -- discloses a system (involving a comparatively massive enterprise-scale network) for monitoring, controlling, and locating a vehicle (*e.g.*, a bus) that drives by and is monitored at several and various terrestrial ground stations within that network. Ying's disclosure does not provide pertinent details of any data jacks utilized at such ground stations.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 21 to 25 and 27 to 30 are pending in this application. Claim 21 is the only independent claim. All have a priority date of August 9, 2000, *i.e.*, the application's filing date. All are subject to a FINAL rejection.

The sole rejection to be reviewed on Appeal is as follow

Whether claim 21 should stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 5,459,727, issued to G. Vanucci on October 17, 1995 (herein, the "Vanucci reference") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,757,521, filed by J. Ying on June 12, 2000 (herein, the "Ying reference").

VII. ARGUMENT

The present invention relates in general to a compact "wall-mountable" data interface, that contains, among other components, a "personal data device" (PDD) interface (*e.g.*, a communication port for a handheld computer) and a "data interface management processor" within its enclosure. When appropriately installed -- for example, mounted within an office wall cavity -- the data interface enables use of a PDD for local management and diagnoses of the connectivity between the office user's "computer resources" (*e.g.*, within the user's office) and a data infrastructure (e.g., the workplace's data network infrastructure).

Claims 21 to 25 and 27 to 30 are pending. Claim 21 is the only independent claim.

All stand rejected in view of prior art teachings that pertain to large enterprise-scale network systems. Independent claim 21, in particular, is subject to final rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 5,459,727, issued to G. Vanucci on October 17, 1995 (hereinafter, the "Vanucci reference"), in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,757,521, issued to J. Ying on June 29, 2004 (hereinafter, the "Ying reference").

For the reasons below, the final rejection of claim 21 is felt untenable. Appellants request review and reversal by the Board.

A. Both the Vanucci and the Ying References Pertain to Enterprise-Scale Installations; Disclosure at a Component-Scale is Thin.

The Vanucci reference discloses means through which wireless capability is provided in a wired telecommunication system, such as in a Private Branch Exchange (PBX). In particular, Vanucci essentially suggests the installation of several "fixed radio units" into a PBX by connecting said units into the PBX's pre-existing redundant telephone jacks.

According to Vanucci, "since PBX wiring is available in essentially every room, a [wireless] cell can typically by a single room". Aside from this brief initial discussion of the "fixed radio stations", Vanucci remains essentially silent as to these station's structure, integration into, and or relationship with Vanucci's wall-mounted telephone jacks – thus offering little if any disclosure analogous to the "wall-mountable data interface" of appellants' claim 21.

Vanucci's thin disclosure on the fixed radio stations is not unexpected. Vanucci's emphasis was elsewhere. As Vanucci states at col. 4, lines 10 to 17,

> It is to be noted that the disclosed system is different from the typical mobile-radio environment, where it is usually desirable to put sophisticated hardware in the fixed stations ... In this invention, the intelligence can be in the handset and the PBX to allow for simplification of the task of the fixed radio units.

Accordingly, review of the Vanucci reference reveals more attention and detailed descriptions of the handsets and the overall PBX network. These descriptions however are tangential and shed very little light upon appellants' "wall-mountable data interface".

The Ying reference is similarly non-analogous, if not more so.

The Ying reference relates in general to a comparatively geographically-massive wireless diagnostic and control system. The system involves widely dispersed "ground stations" that

participate in remote monitoring, diagnosis, and control transactions with a suitably-equipped vehicle (carrying "portable electronic diagnostic equipment"), as said vehicle is driven into the vicinity of certain "microcells" at each "ground station". As further stated by Ying at col 7, lines 42 to 48,

> The vehicle may be of any type, such as, for example, a bus, light rail car, airplane or ship. Accordingly, the wireless diagnostic and control system 700 may be associated with a garage, railyard, airplane hangar, shipyard, or other area in which vehicles are typically be [sic] brought for routine diagnosis or maintenance.

It should be apparent that Ying's disclosure is directed to a comparatively massive network operation, providing fairly "high level" enterprise-scale discourse, needing little – and thus not belaboring -- structural details of the particular individual components pertinent to claim 21. Ying's description of his "ground stations", for example, provides no specific description of their physical structure. It uncertain, for example, whether a "ground station" is "wall-mountable"; or whether it has a "jacks", or whether all its constituent elements are contained within a single "enclosure". The Ying reference simply lacks this level of detail. Nor can such detail be implied, without improper use of hindsight.

In sum, appellants have reviewed the Vanucci and Ying references and have not identified any useful detailed descriptions of any components analogous to the "wall mountable data interface" of appellants' claim 21.

B. Neither the Vanucci nor Ying References Teach the Physical Structure of Appellant's PDD-Based Management Functionality Physically Enclosed within a Single Wall-Mountable Data Interface.

Throughout the prosecution below, appellants sought to underscore the compact unitary structure of their data interface, as captured expressly and positively through such claim recitations as "enclosure", "within the enclosure", "wall-mountable", and "configured for mounting within a wall". For example, as noted – not for the first time -- in the appellants' Amendment filed February 11, 2008,

> [Applicant's claims make clear that the "information" provided to the "personal data device" is provided by a "data interface management processor **within the enclosure**". (Emphasis added.) That "enclosure" -- as defined in claim 21 -- also contains applicants' "user-side communication interface", applicants' "infrastructure-side communication interface", and a "jack" (oriented to face outside the wall when the enclosure in mounted therein).

(Page 4.)

Appellants do not feel that the unitary structure alone defined their invention. To the contrary, the wireless PDD-based management functionality (as enabled largely by the "data management processor") is equally important. Both structure and function need to be considered in evaluating patentability. It is in this regard that the final rejection requires reversal. Appellants submit that the examiner – focusing mostly on the functions of the "data management processor" -- has not accorded appropriate weight to the structural limitations of claim 21.

At the outset, in the Final Office Action, the examiner argues – and appellants do not dispute – that the Vanucci reference discloses the subject matter of the first paragraph of claim 21, which recites "an enclosure having at least one jack, the enclosure being configured for mounting

within a wall cavity such that, after the enclosure is mounted within the wall cavity, the at least one jack is accessible from outside the wall". However, the examiner argues further that the Vanucci reference discloses a "user-side communication interface **within the enclosure**" (claim 21, second paragraph, emphasis added); "an infrastructure-side communication interface **within the enclosure**" (claim 21, third paragraph, emphasis added), and a "data interface **within the enclosure**" (claim 21, fourth paragraph, emphasis added).

The examiner's argument is questioned.

The Vanucci reference simply does not provide any detail regarding the PBX telephone jacks that are used in Vanucci's PBX network. Moreover, even assuming that Vanucci's telephone jacks are unitary enclosures, it is unlikely that such enclosure would contain appellants' "user-side communication interface", "infrastructure-side communication interface", and "data interface management processor", combined and operatively interrelated as defined in appellants' claim 21. Throughout the Vanucci reference, the underlying PBX network (upon which wireless cellular functionality is added) is described by Vanucci as "typical" and "existing". When "fixed wireless stations" are installed at "redundant" PBX jacks, Vanucci's intent is not to inject and integrate innovation into such pre-existing data jacks, but rather, keep then as they are and locate "intelligence ... in the handset and the PBX to allow for simplification of the task of the fixed radio units". No motivate exists to add "intelligence" – such as a data interface management processor -- into the existing PBX jacks.

Aside from the conceptual incongruities separating the Vanucci reference from the subject matter of claim 21, several of the examiner's cite references to specific passages to the Vanucci reference have been found not to support the examiner's propositions.

First, the examiner proposes that appellants' "user-side communication interface within the enclosure" is disclosed at col. 4, lines 24 to 61, and col. 5, line 1 to 9 of the Vanucci reference. Appellants reviewed both passages. The first pertains to specific wireless protocols (i.e., TDD and FDD) contemplated for use by Vanucci. The second set forth possible configurations of Vanucci's fixed radio station". Neither discloses nor suggests adding functionality into the PBX telephone jacks on which are installed the fixed radio stations.

Second, the examiner proposes that appellants' "infrastructure-side communication interface" is disclosed at Fig. 2 and col, 5, lines 10 to 61 of the Vanucci reference. Appellants reviewed both. Fig. 2 is a block diagram. It discloses no structure. The cited passage refers to Vanucci's "fixed radio station". Vanucci's "fixed radio station" is installed onto a PBX jack, not enclosed within it.

And third, the examiner proposes that appellants' "data management processor within the enclosure" is disclosed at col. 2, lines 48 to 67, col. 5, lines 1 to 9, col. 6, line 59 to col. 7, line 56, col. 1, lines 17 to 36, and col. 11, line 31 to col. 12, line 12. Appellant reviewed each passage. Not one is pertinent to the structure of the PBX telephone jack onto which Vanucci's fixed radio station is installed.

In sum, claim 21 defines structural limitation neither disclosed nor suggested by the Vanucci reference. The Ying reference was also reviewed. It also lacks disclosure or suggestion of such structural limitations. Review and reversal of the final rejection of claim 21 is requested.

C. Neither the Vanucci nor Ying References Teach All Functional Elements of Appellant's PDD-based Management Functionality

In the Final Office Action, the examiner maintains the position that although "Vanucci does not specifically disclose information provided in a form handled by the personal data device to communicatively inform said user sufficiently to enable at least diagnose of said at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections", this missing elements found in the Ying reference. The examiner notes, in particular, the use in the Ying reference of a portable electronic diagnostic device having both diagnostic functionality and wireless communication capability with a control network and ground stations. The examiner concludes, "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Ying's teaching into the computer system of Vanucci to diagnose a control network using a portable device because it would have monitored the position of portable wireless equipment used to diagnose the control network". (Page 4).

Appellants disagree.

First, it is reiterated that claim 21 expressly recites that the "information" provided to the "personal data device" is provided by a "data interface management processor **within the enclosure**". (Emphasis added.) To the extent the Ying reference shows said "information", there is no teaching in that reference – or the Vanucci reference – to suggest that that information be provided by a data interface management processor within a wall-mountable enclosure.

Ssecond, claim 21 does not simply recite broad communication, control, and diagnostic functionality. Rather, well-defined functions are assigned to specific "enclosed" components. For example, appellants' "data interface management processor" is expressly configured to "provide information to the personal data device (a) about at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections between the personal data device and the user-side communication interface, (b) about a communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and at least one of the plurality of computer resources, and (c) about services available from the plurality of computer resources".

Nothing in the Ying reference discloses or suggests the performance of such functions by a processor within Ying's "ground stations". To the contrary, Ying teaches different functionality:

> The ground station interface 783 provides a gateway to a local area network 754. The local area network 754 may comprise, among other things, one or more user terminal 781 (e.g., user terminals 781a and 781b), along with a diagnostic and maintenance information database 780.

(Col. 8, lines 48 to 52). Ying's "ground stations" function essentially as "listening posts" or communication conduits for transmitting and receiving information. They do not "provide information". Information is provided from elsewhere.

The information-providing functionality of appellants' "data management processor" – being comparatively more intelligent -- is distinguishable. As described in appellant's specification:

> The data interface management process 46 **monitors** the respective statuses of the user side communications interfaces 40 and the data infrastructure 12, including service access, availability and cost information contained therein. This information is stored in a location within the data infrastructure 12 that is **well known to the data interface management process 46**. For example, the data interface management procee 46 may be **configured with pointers** to the information, **or** alternatively may **contain a routine** that is capable of locating the information.

(Page 8, lines 1 to 11, emphases added.) Appellant's "data interface" is not merely a "gateway".

In sum, claim 21 defines functional limitation neither disclosed nor suggested by the Ying reference. The Vanucci reference was also reviewed. It also lacks disclosure or suggestion of such functional limitations. Review and reversal of the final rejection of claim 21 is requested.

D. A Substantial Unfilled Gap Separates the Vanucci and Ying References from Appellants' Wall Mountable Interface; A *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness is Absent.

The law is clear that an examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. Applicants submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness had note been established in the prosecution below.

As outlined in the M.P.E.P., the key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. The Supreme Court in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be made explicit. The Federal Circuit has stated that "rejections on obviousness cannot be sustained with mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006). See also *KSR*, 82 USPQ2d at 1396 (quoting Federal Circuit statement with approval).

If the examiner determines there is factual support for rejecting the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the examiner must then consider any evidence supporting the patentability of the claimed invention, such as any evidence in the specification or any other evidence submitted by the applicant. The ultimate determination of patentability is based on the entire record, by a preponderance of evidence, with due consideration to the persuasiveness of any arguments and any secondary evidence. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The legal standard of "a preponderance of evidence" requires the evidence to be more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it. With regard to rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the examiner must provide evidence which as a whole shows that the legal determination sought to be proved (*i.e.*, the reference teachings establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness) is more probable than not.

In support of its assertion of patentability, appellants have emphasized repeatedly the importance of their "enclosure" limitation. In the Amendment filed July 19, 2007, appellants noted "that [their] claims make clear that the 'information' provided to the 'personal data device' is provided by a 'data interface management processor **within the enclosure**'". (Emphasis in original.) Likewise, in

the Amendment filed April 11, 2008, appellants reiterated that their "claims make clear that the 'information' provided to the 'personal data device' is provided by a 'data interface management processor **within the enclosure**'". (Emphasis in original.)

While the gap between the art and the invention had been sufficiently highlighted, it was largely ignored.

The examiner's responses in the prosecution below -- though diligent and in several ways helpful -- do not reflect the appropriate degree of "due consideration" required by the law, particularly for example, where the focus of said responses was shifted to less central issues (*e.g.*, trying to prove needlessly the undisputed fact that the Ying reference discloses a "personal data device"), and where positive "proof" offered by appellant of specific structural claim limitations[1] is either ignored (*cf.*, "Applicants clearly have still failed to identify specific claim limitations"; Final Office Action, dated 05/22/008, p.7)[2]; or simplified (*cf.*, "'wall-mountable' has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble"; *Id.*)[3]; or addressed with unsupported speculations on the prior art (cf., " Ying discloses ... position sensors on the walls"; *Id.*)[4].

By the tail end of the prosecution below, appellants' submit that their "enclosure" element – which has its own structural limitations, provides structural context for other claimed elements, and further defines the "wall-mountable" recitation – had not yet been established in either cited art reference. Of the structural elements in appellant's claim 21, adequate proof of a prior teaching of arguably the most central one is still missing. The burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness supported by "articulated reasoning" was not carried. Reversal is required.

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[1] *E.g.*, Appellant states in the Amendment filed February 11, 2008, "It is again reiterated that applicant's claims make clear that the "information" provided to the "personal data device" is provided by a "data interface management processor **within the enclosure**". (Emphasis added.) That "enclosure" -- as defined in claim 21 -- also contains applicants' "user-side communication interface", applicants' "infrastructure-side communication interface", and a "jack" (oriented to face outside the wall when the enclosure in mounted therein)." (Page 4)

[2] Appellants disagree. As argued in Section B, above, appellants sought on more than one occasion the structural significance surrounding its "enclosure" and "wall-mountable" recitations.

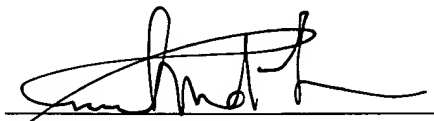
[3] Appellants disagree. The "wall-mountable" feature appears not only in the preamble, but also in the second paragraph of claim 21, wherein – when read in context – defines the structural facing of appellants' "at least one jack". The recitation "wall-mountable" does not in claim 21 merely suggest intended purpose or function. It defines structure.

[4] Appellants disagree. The Ying reference does not provide detail at a level where one ordinarily skilled in the art can with reasonable certainty determine the structure of the "position sensors". One may assume that the position sensors are wall-mounted. But that is not enough. One for example, cannot determine whether the position sensors are housed in a single enclosure, that also contain "at least one jack", a "user-side communication interface", an "infrastructure-side communication interface", and a "data management processor".

CONCLUSION

For the reasons above, appellants request the Board to (1) reverse the rejection of claims 21 on all grounds, and (2) remand the application with instructions to the examiner directed toward the allowance and issuance of claim 21, as well as dependent claims 22 to 25 and 27 to 30, for which no separate and independent outstanding grounds for rejection would remain.

Respectfully submitted,



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RMD/--
Attachments:
Claims Appendix
Evidence Appendix
Related Proceedings Appendix

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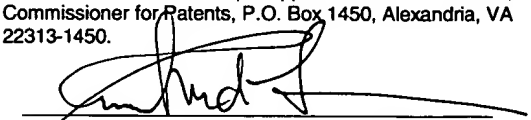

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

21. A wall-mountable data interface, comprising:

an enclosure having at least one jack, the enclosure being configured for mounting within a wall cavity such that, after the enclosure is mounted within the wall cavity, the at least one jack is accessible from outside the wall:

a user-side communication interface within the enclosure for connection to a personal data device over at least one wired communication connection via the at least one jack and for connection to the personal data device over at least one wireless communication connection;

an infrastructure-side communication interface within the enclosure for connection to a plurality of computer resources, the infrastructure-side communication interface being communicably coupled to the user-side communication interface, such that the personal data device can communicate through the user-side communication interface and the infrastructure-side communication interface to at least one of the plurality of computer resources; and

a data interface management processor within the enclosure and coupled to the user-side communication interface and the infrastructure-side communication interface and operative to provide information to the personal data device (a) about at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections between the personal data device and the user-side communication interface, (b) about a communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and at least one of the plurality of computer resources, and (c) about services available from the plurality of computer resources, said information provided in a form handled by the personal data device to communicatively inform said user sufficiently to enable said user to diagnose said communication connections and services.

22. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **21**, wherein the information about the at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections comprises status information about the wired communication connection and the wireless communication connection between the personal communication device and the user-side communications interface.

23. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **21**, wherein the information about the at least one of the wired and wireless communication connects comprises at least one suggested corrective action that can be taken by a user of the personal data device to correct a problem detected by the data interface management processor in at least one the wired and wireless communication connections.

24. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **21**, wherein the information about the at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections comprises information about at least one error in at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections.

25. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **21**, wherein the information about the at

least one of the wired and wireless communication connections comprises information about at least one corrective action that has been taken to correct a problem in at least one of the wired and wireless communication connections.

27. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **21**, wherein the information about the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource comprises status information about the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource.

28. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **21**, wherein the information about the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource comprises information about at least one error in the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource.

29. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **27**, wherein the information about the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource comprises information about at least one corrective action that has been taken to correct a problem in the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource.

30. The wall-mountable data interface of claim **27**, wherein the information about the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource comprises an estimated time by which an error in the communication connection between the infrastructure-side communication interface and the at least one computer resource will be corrected.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.